

TAJ CITY GUIDE HYDERABAD & SECUNDERABAD

25

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HYDERABAD

The city of Hyderabad, the capital of the Andhra Pradesh, is the 6th largest city in the whole of India and undoubtedly the most picturesque. The capital is not one city but two, Hyderabad and Secunderabad, with suburbs extending over a large area. The population is about 11 lakhs. 1760 ft. above sea level, it is situated in 17-22 N, and 78-27 E, on the bank of the river Musi. It is so extensive in area that the surrounding walls have no less than 13 gates and 13 doors to serve as exit and entrance. It was founded by Sultan Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah, the 5th of the Golconda Kings, and of the Qutbshahi dynasty, in 1590 A. D. and was originally named Bhagyanagar in honour of the Sultan's favourite sweetheart, Bhagmati, a Hindu, but after her demise was denominated Hyderabad. It underwent two or three other denominations but the name "Hyderabad" finally got fixed.

Within the old city of Hyderabad are monuments like the Char Minar, Char Kaman, the Juma Masjid and the Maka Masjid. There are notable buildings like Salar Jung Palace, Chau Mahala Palace, Lad Bazar, Malwala Palace and Maharaja Chandulal Baradari, on the left side of the river is even a wider expanse of city that sprang up later. This includes a number of suburbs and fashionable localities, the Public Gardens, the Fateh Maidan, the Naubat Pahad and other landmarks.

The new city, north of the Musi, is full of modern buildings, all the fashionable residential localities and Government offices being situated there. Except the City College, which is on the other side of the river by the High Court - all the main educational institutions are also in the new city. Banjara or Jubilee Hills, Somajiguda, Saifabad, Himayatnagar, Hyderguda, Barkathpura and Narayanguda are the main well-developed residential localities. Adikmet is the seat of the Osmania University, founded 37 years ago. A new and imposing township has been built about 6 miles from the city to house the University. At the Somajiguda is the Raj Bhavan, residence of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. The "Lake View" and "Dilkusha" guest houses, the "Bella Vista" palace and other mansions are nearby. The City Power House, the old Mint buildings and the Secretariat are situated on the other side of the Tank Bund, linking Secunderabad.

The 'Naubat Pahad' is a hillock overlooking the southern shore of Hussainsagar, and adjacent to it is the Fateh Maidan, where Aurangzeb's Victorious forces halted on their march to Golconda. The Public Gardens are in the same locality. Just behind the gardens across the railway line which terminates at the Nampally Station is another elevated residential locality called the Red Hills.

The building of the Institute of Engineer, the Headquarters of the Hyderabad Police are situated in another populous suburb called Khairatabad. On the

way to this from the Public Gardens is a locality called Lakdi-ka-pool near which are situated the Accountant General's office and the newly built Telephone Exchange.

The Hyderabad Public School, is situated at Begumpet, hostels and a hospital are attached to the main school building.

Hyderabad observatory at Begumpet is one of the biggest and Best equipped observatories in the country and is doing valuable research in astronomical studies.

A long road connects the Tank Bund to Abid Road, passing via Madrasa-i-Aliya, Nizam College, Government Cottage Industries and Handicrafts Emporium and St. George's Grammar School. Another populous locality is Chaderghat where the Gunfoundry, the old catholic cathedral of St. Joseph, the All Saints School and other schools are here.

St. Joseph's cathedral situated in Gunfoundry, was built in the year 1875. It is the church of the Archbishop of Hyderabad, the present incumbent being the most Rev. J. Mark Gopu.

A cement road at the corner of the Grammar School branches off from Abid Road leading to Narayanguda on one side of this road is the King Koti, the Palace residence of the Nizam.

SECUNDERABAD

Secunderabad lies 4 miles to the north of Hyderabad City, which has a corporation of its own and a population of about two lakhs, presents a notable contrast to the crowded and congested city of Hyderabad. Passing the Hussainsagar embankment Road, we enter James Street the principal commercial and general business thoroughfare of Secunderabad. The Mahatma Gandhi Road, the Sardar Patel Road, and the Sarojini Devi Road are other big thoroughfares in the city, the most notable residential locality is Marredpally or Nehrunagar which is unequalled in the twin cities in respect of its orderly construction and cleanliness. Other localities are Zeera and Hyderbasti. The Telephone Exchange recently built by the Central P. W. D. at the junction of Rashtrapati Road and Sarojini Devi Road is by far the most striking in Secunderabad. Just near by is the old Mahboob College High School. The King Edward VIII Memorial Hospital is one of the best equipped and busiest institutions in the State. Secunderabad has a number of Churches as also educational institutions run by Christian Missions which took firm root there during the days when it was called British Administered Area. There is a Race Course near the Parade Maidan where annual race meetings are still held. The buildings where Sir Ronald Ross discovered the source and agent of malaria is on the outskirts of Secunderabad. There are a number of clubs in the

city which is a centre of sporting activities all the year round.

The city of Secunderabad is separated by Sardar Patel Road from the Contonment Area including Trimulgherry, Bolarum and Bowenpally. In Trimulgherry are Army barracks, a big military hospital and the old military prison called Detention Barracks,

Bolarum has the new Rashtrapathi Nilayam chosen and furnished for the residence of the President during his annual sojourn in the South.

The Railway workshops, employing over 10,000 men who are provided with quarters and other amenities, are situated at Lallaguda, about a mile and a half from the Secunderabad Railway Station. There is a Railway Hospital as also a nice Recreation Club.

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Pictorial Hyderabad.

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Charminar, Hyderabad-A. P.

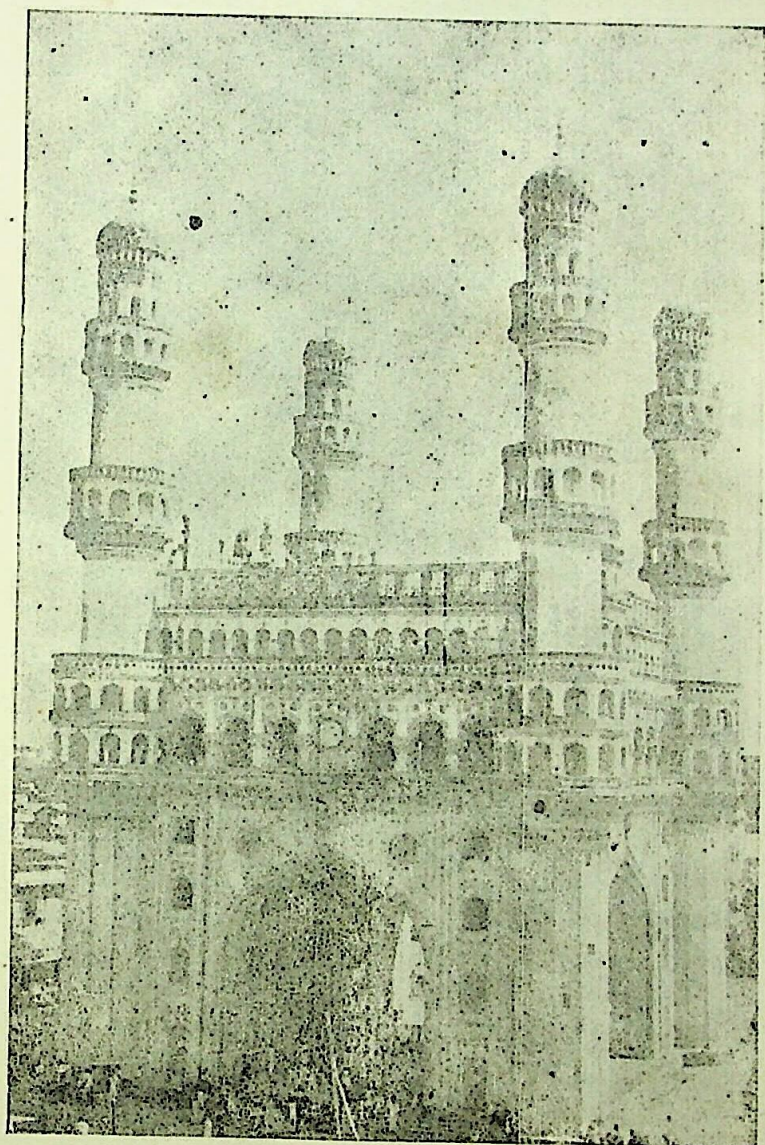
Important Places and Buildings

Char Minar

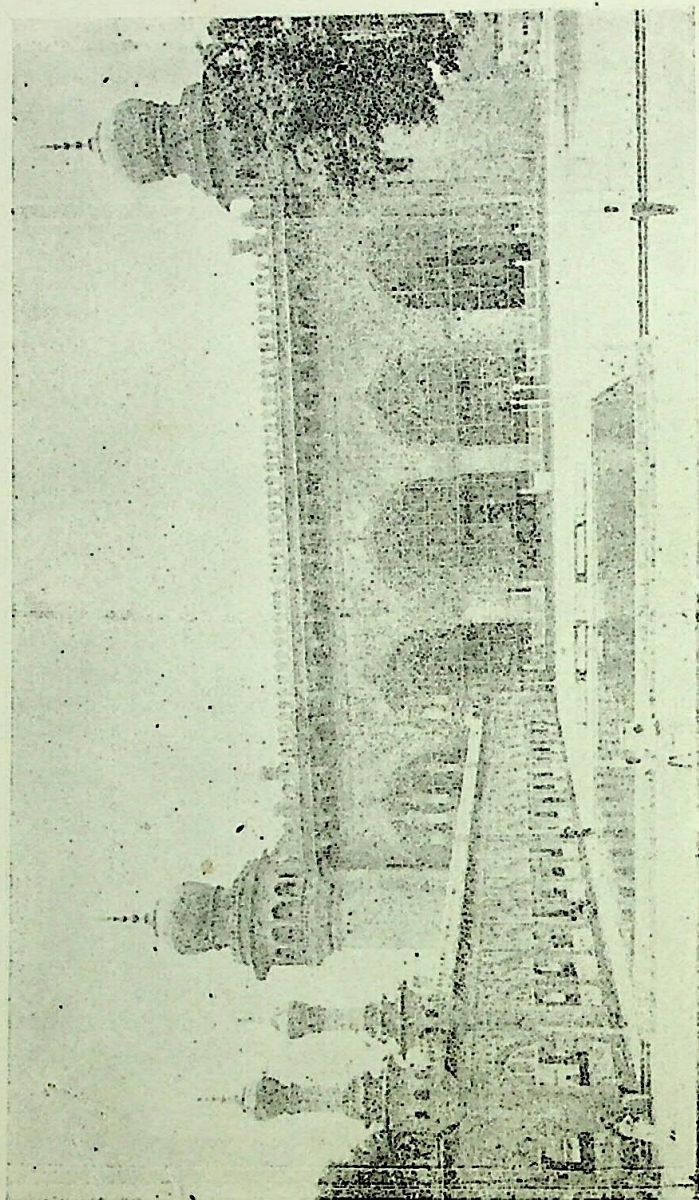
Char Minar was built in 1591 A. D. When the foundation of the city was being laid, Sultan Mahammed Quli gave precedence to the building of Char Minar is a prototype of Tazeya or Taboot. The Char Minar or the four minarets is a magnificent square edifice built of granite upon four granite arches facing North, South, East, West. This square edifice is situated in the heart of the city and is built of plaster and stone, its four corners lie exactly toward the four cardinal points, each side measuring 60 ft. in length and 42 ft. in width. Its main building consists of four splend arches one in each direction, measuring 24 by 30 ft. containing a small cistern in the centre. Facing each arch are four high ways, several stairs lead to the upper portion have four minarets (80 ft. high) each of which is again subdivided into four storeys. The entire building is composed of lime and stone and is full of fine stue3o decorations, the height of each minar from the ground level is 160 ft.

Charkaman and Gulzar House

These are four spacious arches, each of them fifty feet in height. The northern arch is known as "Mochili Kaman" the southern as "Charkaman" the eastern as "Kalikaman" or as "Shamboo Pershad ki Kaman" and the western as "Sherdal-ki-Kaman" or "Sher-e-Batil-ki-Kaman" Gulzar House, being just



CHARMINAR



MAKKA MASJID

in the middle of these four arches, occupies a central position.

Jami Masjid

The Jami Masjid was built by Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutubshah in 1597 at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs under the supervision of his Vazeer, is the oldest mosque in Hyderabad. It is reached by a narrow lane branching off from the road running east from the Char Minar. In the courtyard of the mosque are ruins of Turkish Bath.

Unani General Hospital

This building is situated near Charminar just opposite the Makka Masjid. It is of recent origin. Five lakhs of rupees were spent over its building. Tibia College and Ayurvedic College are attached to the main hospital building.

Makka Masjid

Built in 1614 to the south of Charminar, Makka Masjid too is one of the finest monuments of Oriental architecture and Islamic innovations in that art and commemorates the greatness and glory of the kings of Deccan. Though the work was started by the Mohemmad Qutubshah VI but the building was completed by Emperor Aurangzeeb to whom it owes its present name. It is 225 ft. in length, 180 ft. in breadth and 75 ft. in height and the sides of its square courtyard are 300 ft. long. Total building expenditure amounted Rs. 8 lakhs. Ten thousand persons can offer prayers at a time emit the back portion of its

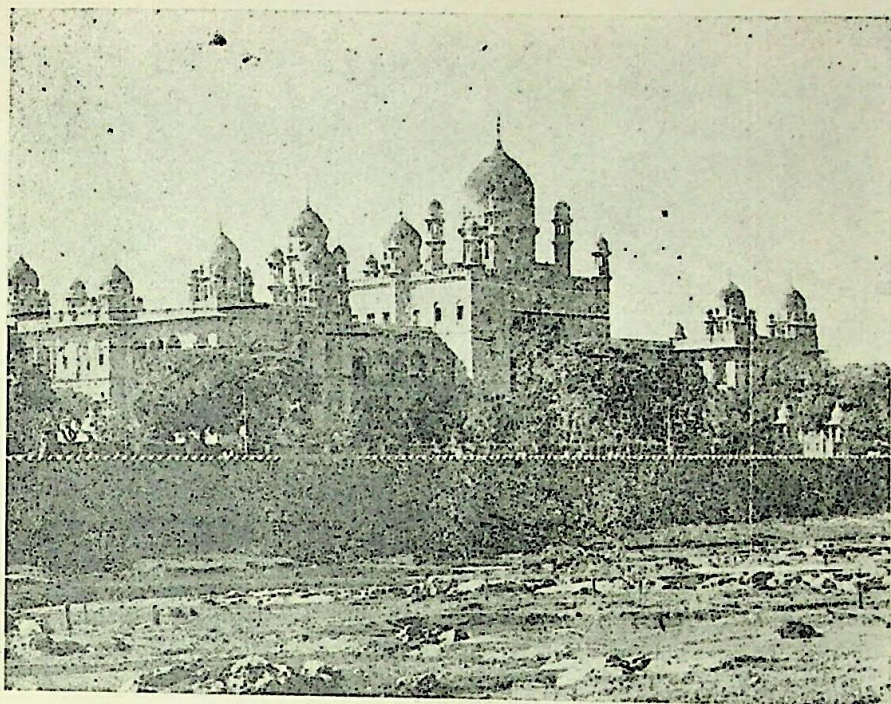
western wall contains a stone which has attracted the attention of many a tourist by being the only one of its size. There are four big bench tables in the courtyard, two marble and the rest of black stone. It is said of the latter ones that tourists who sit on them once have to visit Hyderabad once again. A corner of the courtyard contains graves of Asif Jahi Kings excluding the first Asif Jah.

Falaknuma Palace

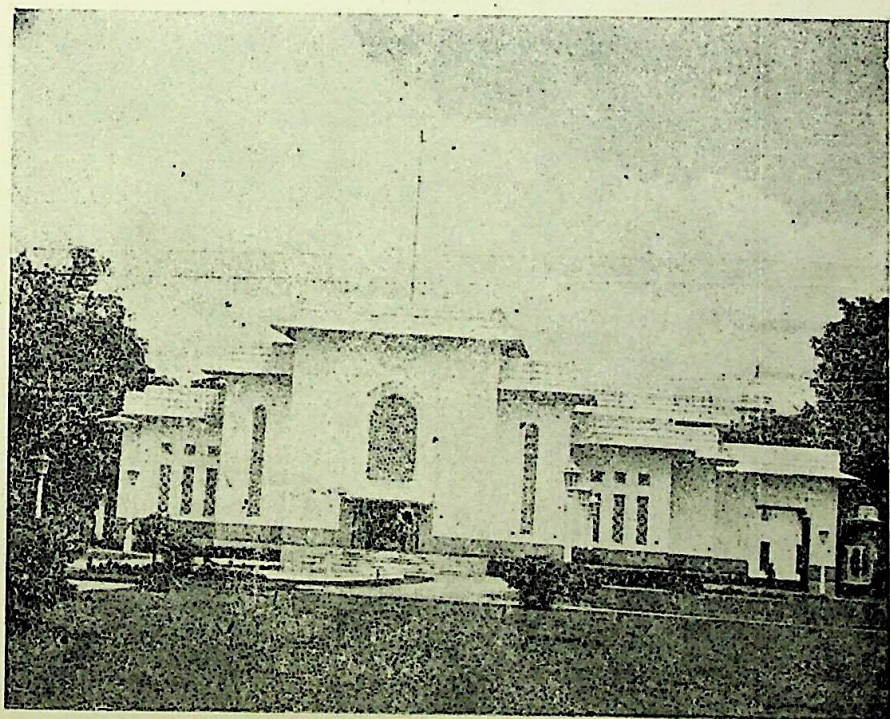
Falaknuma Palace which is artistically-laid out in an English style, is regarded as one of the finest Palace in India. The view of the city and its suburbs from this palace of almost striking, and no building in Hyderabad equals it from point of view of architecture or design. Sir Vikar-ul-Umra has built, after the completion the late Nizam Mahabub Ali Pasha purchased in 1897 for Rs. 35 lakhs. It has a library containing a most valuable collection of illuminated manuscripts and printed books. A picture gallery and a luxurious reception room with cabinets containing crystal, diamond and emerald objects are some of its distinctions. It has acquired historic fame as it is associated with the name of many distinguished personages who have stayed there, the most eminent among them being King George V and Edward VIII and President of the India Dr. Rajendra Prasad. It cannot be visited without special permission.

Badshahi Ashoorkhana

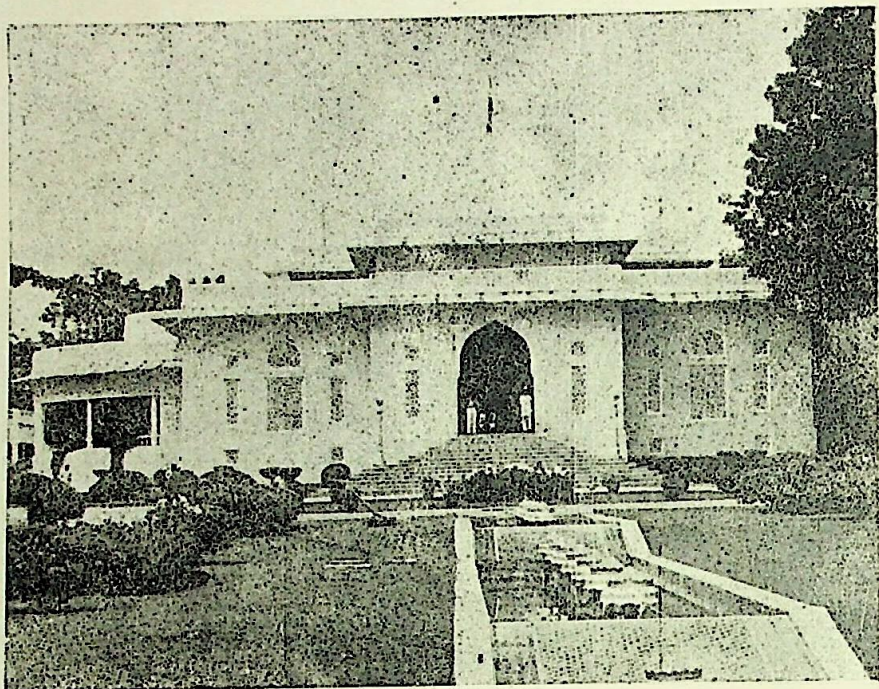
It was built during the reign of Quli Qutubshah V, some repairs were carried out during that of



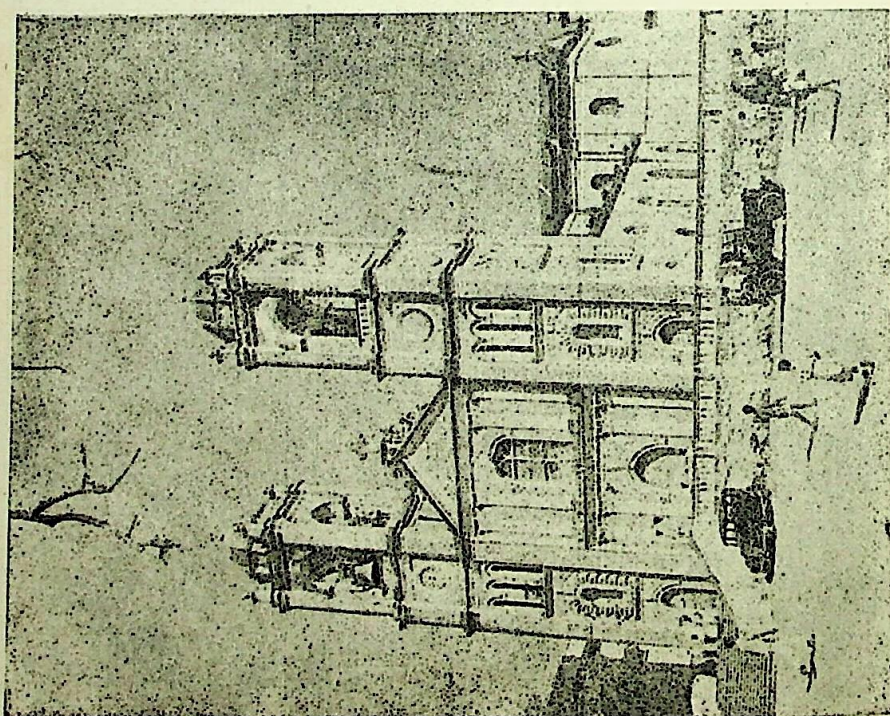
HIGH COURT



JUBLI HALL



RAJ BHAVAN



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,

Abdulla Qutubshah and its forequarter of wooden pillars was erected by Asif Jah the sixth. In antiquity it is older than the Imam Badas of Lucknow and in view of the ground-glass like bricks it is comparable only with similar buildings of Lahore and Multan. The air of freshness and the colouring of the Persian art are still there inspite of the long period past since then. There are many Arabic and Persian inscriptions on these ground-glass bricks which is interesting.

Purani Haveli

In the north-east quarter of the city is the Purani Haveli or old Palace built by the first Nizam. To the north-west of this is the Darusshafa or Hospital built by Sultan Quli Qutub Shah which is, however, no longer used as a hospital.

High Court

On the right bank of the river Musi, one of the finest buildings in the city is High Court with the magnificent view from the bridge X 28 lakhs of Rupees were spent over it which has been mentioned in the inscription on the archway. It houses the High Court of the State.

City College

There is a building of Islamic and Hindu art of architecture in its building. It now houses the P. U. C. Science College about 8 lakhs of Rupees were spent over it.

Osmania Hospital

The pituresque building of the Osmania Hospital is a three storeyed structure in the Indo-Saracenic style

with main and subsidiary domes. Built on the banks of river Musi costing Rs. 21 lakhs. It houses a well-equipped and well furnished hospital having nearly 2000 beds and a capacity of many more.

Asifia Library

This beautiful building situated on the left bank of Musi river was built in the era of present Asif Jah VIIth with an expenditure of three lakhs of rupees.

Moazamjahi Market

Built in 21 months with an expenditure of Rs. 4,50,000 it was inaugurated 27 years ago by the Nizam VII. It is the biggest market of the city.

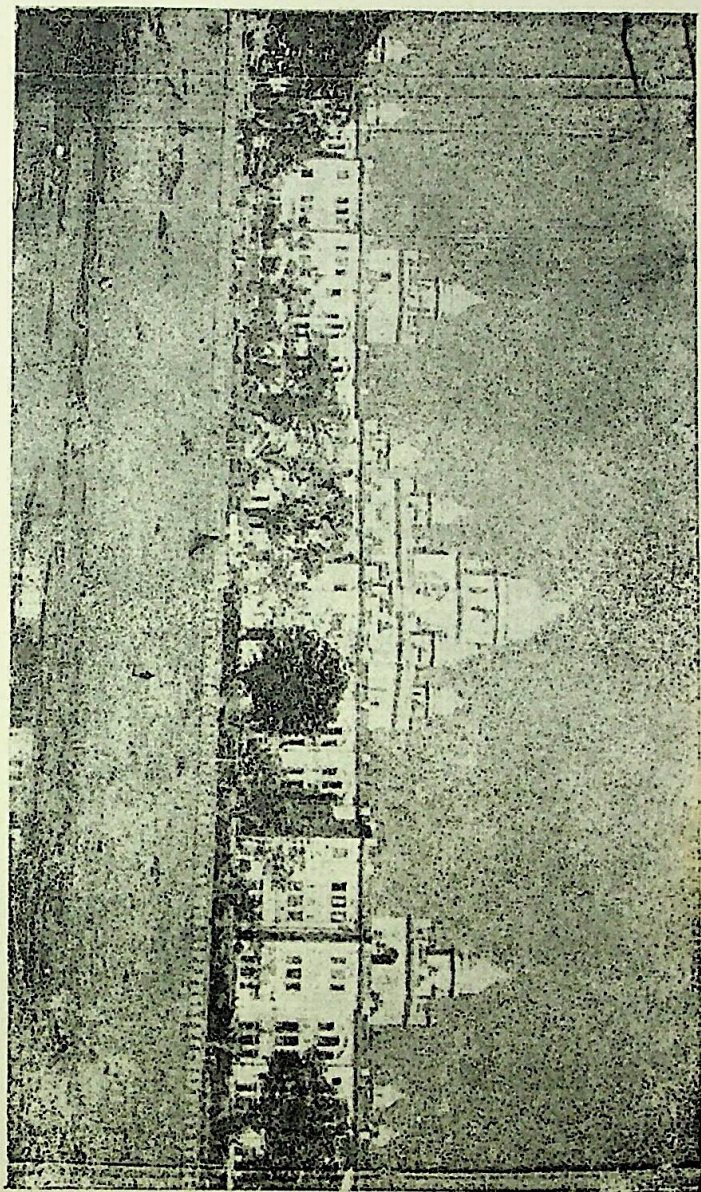
Gandhi Bhavan

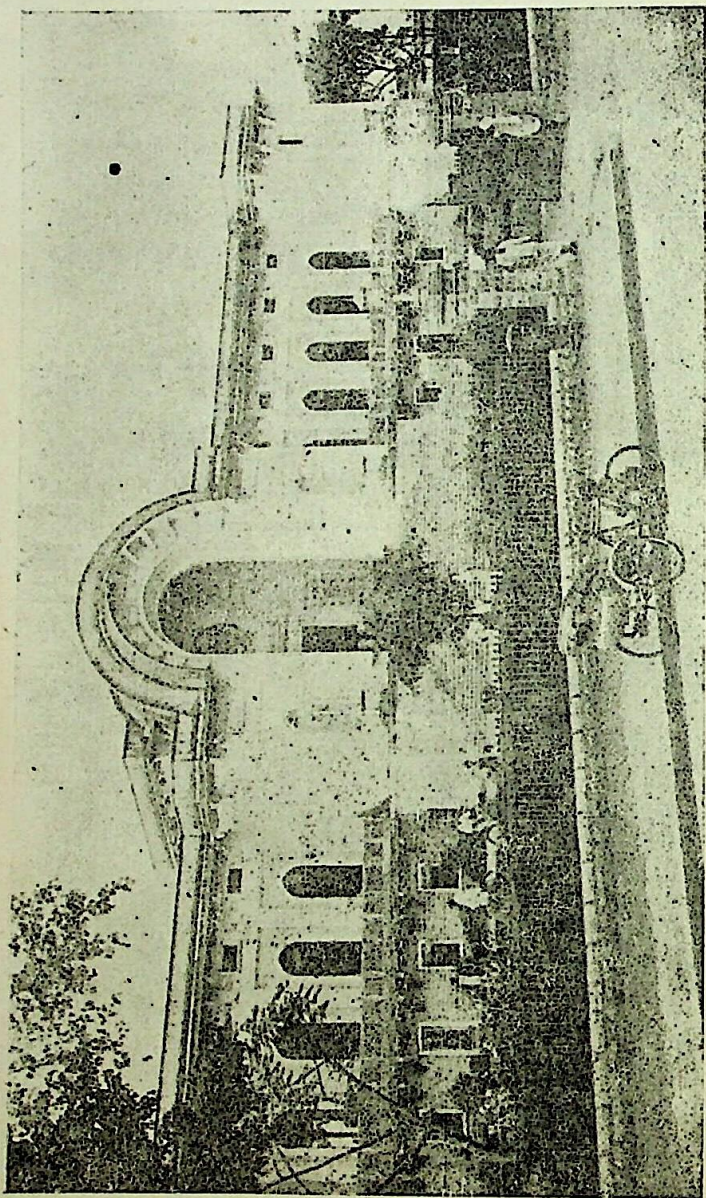
Built at a cost of over 5 lakhs Rupees. Gandhi Bhavan is a fine monument of modern architecture. It is a spacious double storeyed building now housing the State Congress Committee Office. Social functions too are held here.

Public Gardens

It dates back to the reign of the sixth Asif Jah. Public Gardens are available for the citizens's recreation. Situated in the heart of the city north of the Musi, the Gardens are surrounded by a wall with two lofty gateways and contain a number of important public buildings. The Legislative Assembly, the Hyderabad Museum, the Zoo, the Health Museum, the Ajanta Pavilion, the Jubilee Hall and a Childrens' Library are all located

OSMANIA HOSPITAL,





STATE LIBRARY

in this park which has a number of small lakes, beautifully studded with lotus, children's play grounds, a vast open green patch for citizens to relax upon in the evening, and some very old venerable trees.

Hyderabad Museum

Equipped with highly interesting and well stocked sections of Pre-historic implements, sculptures, paintings, inscriptions, illuminated Manuscripts, coins, old Bidriware, old china and textiles, the Museum is well worth a visit for the peep it affords into the times gone-by. The Museum is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 to 5 p. m, except Thursdays.

Fateh Maidan

Aurangzeb had camped here before conquering the Golconda fort, hence its name "Fateh Maidan." It is being used for parade and polo for nearly a century. The adjacent hill, 300 ft. high, is called "Naubat Pahad" as the Firmans of Moghal Kings were announced by the beat of drums from this hill only to the subjects in now it houses past the Famous Ritz Hotel.

Basheer Bagh

It is Basheerud Daula's Garden used before independence as a guest house of the rulers of states and other big Landlords and Jageerdars. The palace of the garden has four big mirrors, a few tables and other furniture belonging to King Louis XIV of France.

Ladies Club

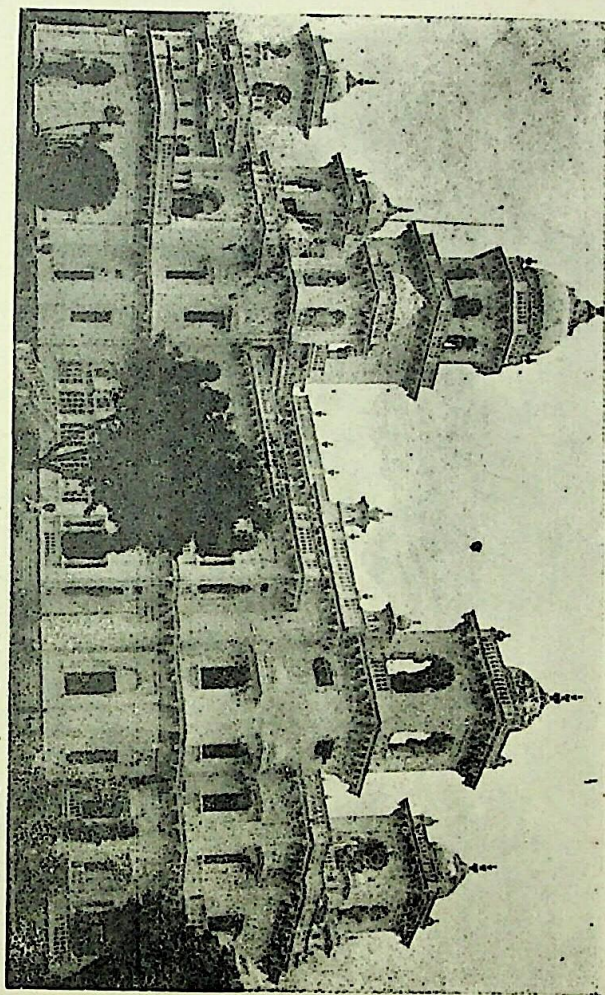
The Ladies Hydari Club's situated opposite the Basheer Bagh and has been built on a very grand scale.

Osmania University

Established in 1918 the Osmania University long remained a teaching and affiliating University with Urdu as medium of instruction. There are six University Colleges. (1) Arts College (2) Science College (3) Veterinary Science College (4) College of Agriculture (5) College of Education and (6) Engineering College, a part from many constituent and affiliated colleges. The above six colleges are situated in the campus area which is six miles away from the city at Adikmet. The Arts College building is a picturesque three-storeyed massive structure of granite and synthetic stone in the Indo-Saracenic style with a main and subsidiary domes, Its entrance hall has flooring of polished red stone and facing it there is huge stained-glass window bearing the monogram of the University. Very near to it are two modern styled double stories Hostels, with all facilities of luxurions life, accomodating nearly a thousand students. There are seperate dining halls and hygienical kitchens. The University College of Science consists of three handsome modern styled buildings. The laboratories are well-equipped and suitable for higher education and research. Close to it are Central Chemical Laboratories offering further opportunities of higher education.

The college of Agriculture and Veterinary, Science and Education are still in the temporary buildings.

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SULTAN BAZAR, HYDERABAD-A. P.

Facing the Jamai Osmania Railway Station is a fine building of the College of Engineering with its workshop for practical.

On higher ground, half a mile away from the Arts College, is a picturesque and spacious Vice Chancellor's lodge which is well-furnished. There are beautiful bungalows for all professors and members of the teaching staff nearby.

Now the Central Govt. proposes to take it over the Osmania University and make it a Central Hindi University in the South.

Jubilee Hill

Jubilee Hill is known for the beautiful modern bungalows of the noble and the rich built recently. It is a picturesque locality of modern Hyderabad, called also Banjara Hills.

Residency (Now Women's College)

The palatial pile wherein the British Residents used to reside till the last and which now houses the Women's College is three miles away from Charminar on the left bank of river Musi. The building stands in the midst of handsomely laid-out gardens and is of considerable architectural elegance. Its chief entrance faces the north. The portico is 60 ft. long and 26 ft. wide. It has marble steps. At the top of steps on each side is the colossal figure of a crouching lion. Six lofty corinthian pillars, covered with a very fine

plaster which gives the appearance of marble, support the roof of the portico. The lower storey consists of a stately hall 60ft. long 30ft. wide and 50ft. high. The storey above contains a large suite of rooms.

On its site once stood a villa belonging to Nizam II, in which was received Sir John Kennaway, the third Resident, in 1788. Later it was found unsuitable and in 1800, when Colonel Kispatriek was Resident, the construction of present building began his period.

Salar Jung Museum

Situated in the heart of the city in Devan Devdi, the two centuries old palace of Sir Salar Jung the great, is one of the most beautiful art museums of the world, known as Salar Jung Museum. It contains a vast collection of art treasures including some rare and choice work of both Western and Eastern art. It consists of Oriental, Indian, Japanese, Burmese, Turkish, Chinese, Egyptian, western Children Section, Jewellery, Jade. Carpet and Painting Rooms, two Aina Khanas and an art gallery.

The Salar Jung Museum, said to be the best one-man collection in the East, is now a 'must' for all visitors to the city. The exhibits have been arranged in 80 large and small rooms and verandas.

BRIDGES

Hyderabad City is situated on both sides of River Musi. There are four bridges for communication facilities, are detailed below.

(a) Old Bridge

Old Bridge is the oldest of them all. It was constructed in 1578 by the order of Ibrahim Quli Qutubshah. This bridge is 200 yards long, 12 yards wide and 14 yards above the river-bed with 22 spans. It costs Rs. 10 lakhs.

(b) Muslim Jung Bridge

Next bridge, the Muslim Jung Bridge was constructed by Muslim Jung, a nobleman of the state, by the special permission of the Nizam VI in 1898 A. D.

(c) Afzalganj Bridge (New Bridge)

Constructed at the instance of Nizam V under the supervision of Sir Salar Jung, the New Bridge costs Rs. 750,000 which carries the heaviest traffic.

(d) Chaderghat Bridge

Constructed in the reign of Nizam IV, long after the foundation of the city, was Chaderghat Bridge. It is 100 ft. long, 24 ft. wide and 45 ft. above the river-bed with 8 spans. At a cost of Rs. 8,50,000, was built in 1831. A. D.

Osman Sagar

In the year 1908 the river Musi which cuts through the city, dividing it into two parts, overflowed and caused a tremendous disaster. The damage property was enormous. Thousands lost their lives. The Afzalganj Bridge which connects the northern and

southern parts of the city has been rebuilt. A reservoir called the Osman Sagar, has been built across the Musi, 12 miles away from the city, in order to serve not only as a flood moderator, but also as a source of water supply. This has cost Rs. 58,40,000 and covering an area of 18 Sq. miles. The work was started in 1914 and completed in 1920.

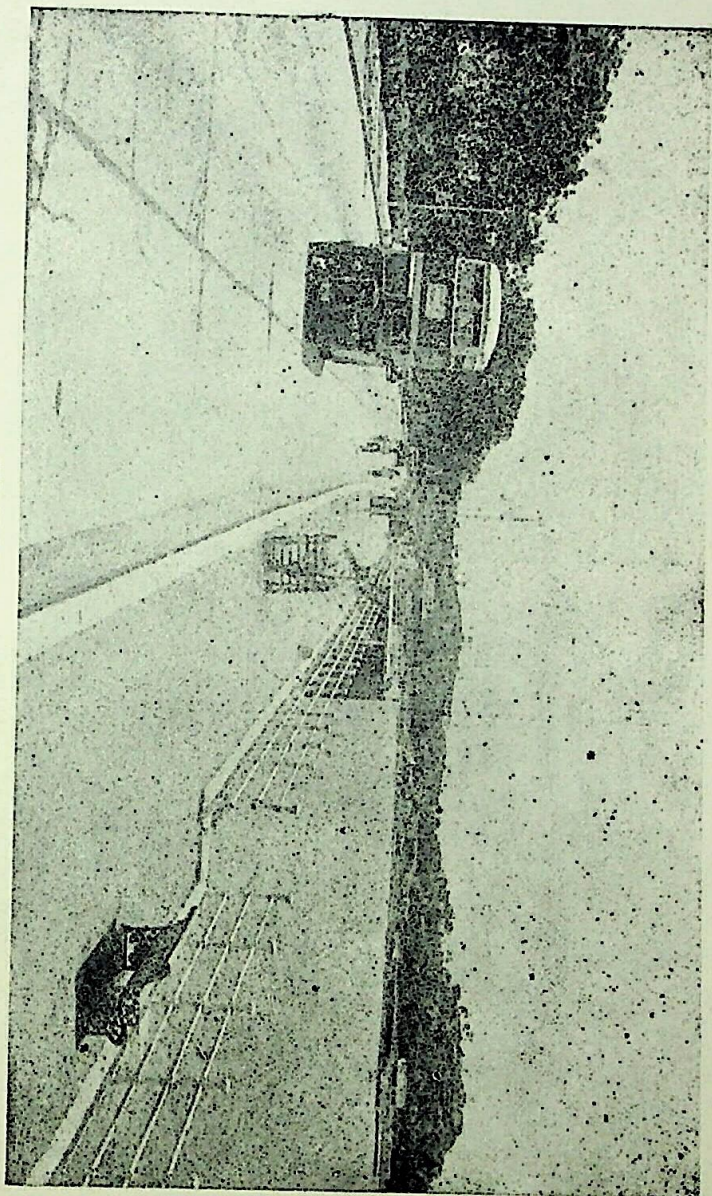
There are two handsome parks on the headland. A guest house and a rest house are also situated near by. The parks are ideal for picnickers, the guest house is a modern picturesque building meant for State-guests, and the rest house is a small fine bungalow for all visitors. A daily bus service from New Bridge to Osman Sagar, is available.

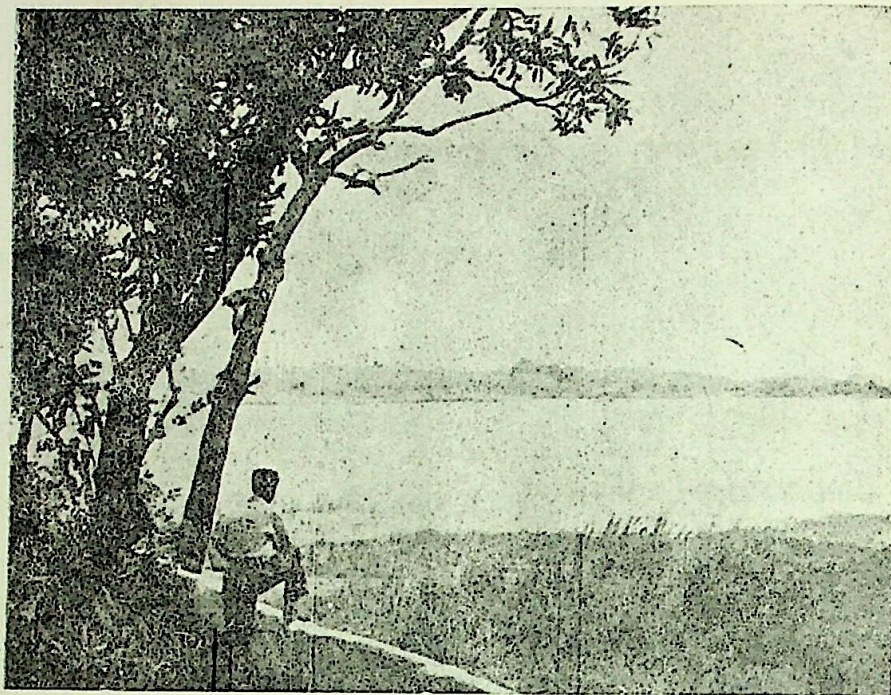
Himayat Sagar

Another reservoir, the Himayat Sagar, has been constructed across the river Easi 3 1/2 miles above its junction with the Musi river, 5 miles from Osman Sagar and 14 miles from the city. It acts not merely as a flood moderator but also as an irrigation tank. It has cost an enormous sum of Rs. 91,75,000 very nearly a crore of rupees, covering 33 Sq. miles. The construction was completed in 8 years from 1919 to 1926.

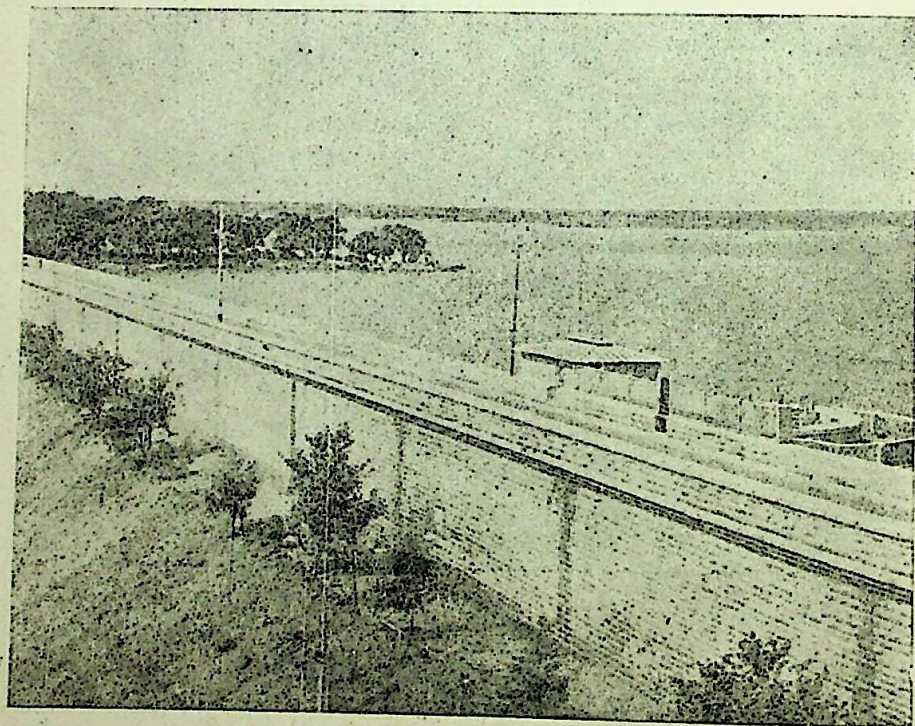
There are guest houses and well laid-out parks at both the lakes which offer facilities for picnics and sport such as boating, fishing and duck shooting. Near the Himayat Sagar are the Government experimental farms for agriculture and dairying. The dairy

HUSAIN SAGAR





MIR ALAM TANK



OSMAN SAGAR

farm is conducted on modern lines. A new township, named after President Rajendra Prasad, has sprung up in its vicinity. Here training centres for Village Level workers, Social Education Organisers, Development Offices, Home Science Teachers, Agricultural Co-operative and Veterinary Extension Service Offices are located nearby.

Husain Sagar

The dam of Husain Sagar or the Tank Bund, as it is commonly called, is one mile long and has broad road which connects the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. It was constructed about 1550 A. D. in the reign of Ibrahim Quli Qutubshah at a cost of two and a half lakhs. covering an area of 8 sq. miles it has a circumference of 11 miles.

Husain Sagar offers a fine place for lovers of sight and scenery. There are two Boating Clubs: Secunderabad Boating Club on the east bank and Hyderabad Boating Club on the west. There are pavilions and a wide railed pavement along the road having a fine view of the lake on one side and miles of vegetation on the other.

Mir Alam Tank

The bund of Mir Alam Tank, 3360 ft. long, consisting of 21 large granite arches laid on their sides with the semicircular projections opposed to the body of water, is unique of its kind in the sub-continent. It was constructed during the reign of Nizam III by French Engineers and built by the then Prime Minister Mir Alam. It has a circumference of 8 miles built at the cost of eight lakhs of rupees. There is a fine Guest House on the shores of this tank, used as a

picnic centre, and a spacious Idgah adjoining it which can accommodate 50 thousand worshipers. It is two and a half miles from the city.

Umda Sagar

This small picturesque tank is situated behind the Falaknuma Palace. It offers fine scenery for picnickers. A well-furnished spacious bungalow is built on the bund. It belongs to Zaheer Yar Jang.

Monsieur Raymond's Tomb

Three miles away from the city near Saroonagar stands the simple but impressive tomb of the gallant Frenchman Michel Joachim Marie Raymond, locally known as "Moosa Ram". The tomb is situated in the centre of an oblong platform and consists of a granite obelisk 23 ft. high, on which only letters "J. R." are inscribed.

Moula-Ka-Pahad

A "Chilla" (a memorial) of the fourth Caliph Hazrat Ali, erected on the summit of a hill, 2000 ft. high 11 miles away from the city, is said to have been built by Madanna, the Prime Minister of Tanashah. The original monument was very small and simple but later additions and decorations have made many interesting features. The summit is surrounded by gardens and palaces of noblemen of the State.

Pahari Sharif

The tomb of Baba Sharfuddin, a famous saint, is situated in a fine spacious mosque on a wide bastion-like platform of cement and stone on the top of a hill, nearly 8 miles south of Charminar. It looks like a fortress. It has a self contained power house and water supply system. An hourly bus service from Charminar is available.

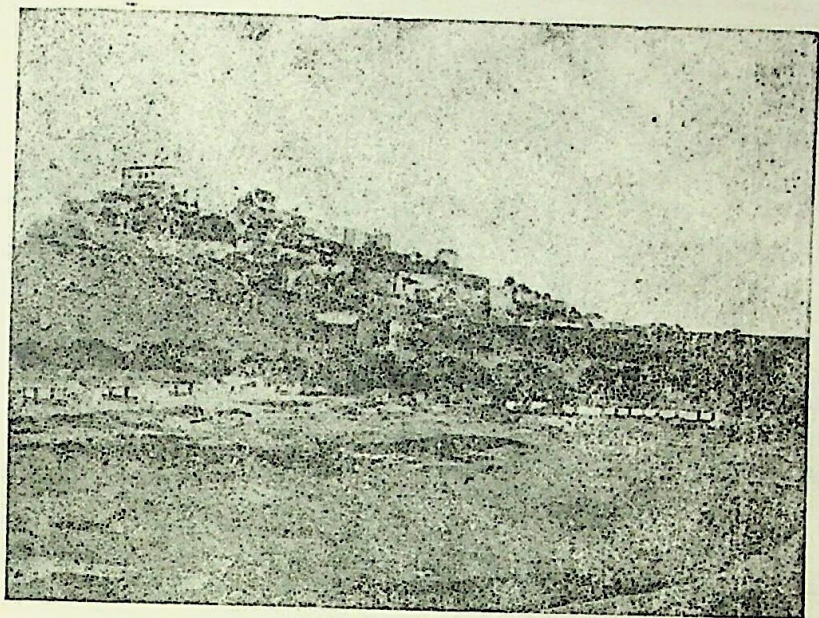
GOLCONDA

The original home of the world famous diamond Koh-i-Noor; the city and fort of Golconda lies five miles west of Charminar by motor road.

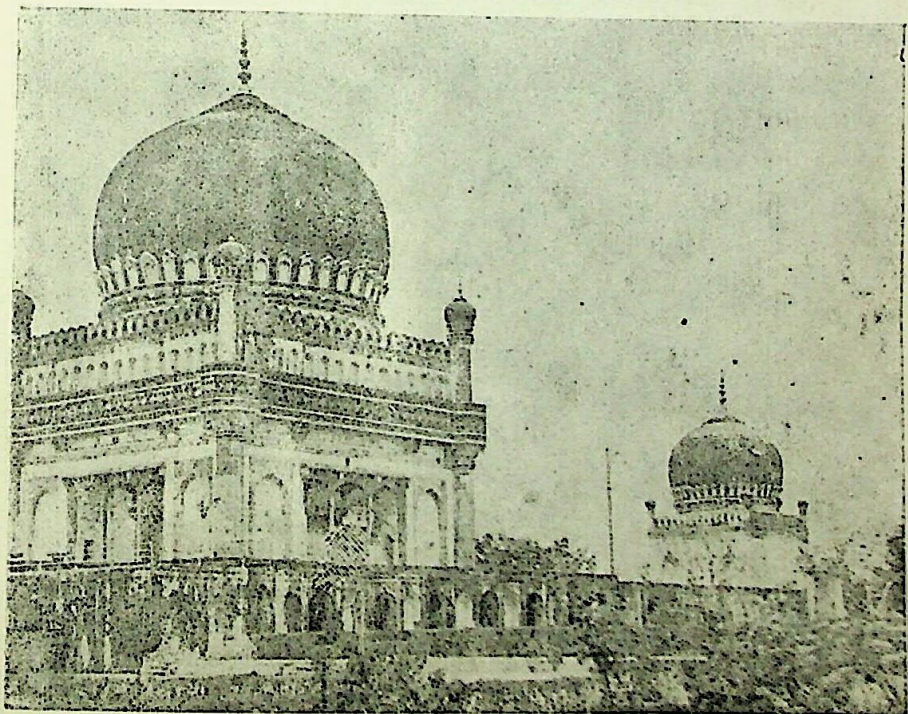
Golconda Fort

The Golconda Fort, from where Qutub Shahi Kings ruled from 1507 to 1687 A. D. According to the Mooti-hire-Alamgiri the old name of Golconda Fort was "Mankal" and the ancestors of Deo [Rai, Rajah of Warangal had built this fort with walls of mud. During the reign of Sultan Mohammed Shah Bahmani (1358-1375 A. D.) this fort was made over by means of a sanad (document) by the Rajah of Warangal to the Bahmani Kings. Later in 1518 A.D. this was ranked among the important forts of the Bahmani Kindom, and in the same year after the death of Sultan Mahmood Shah Bahmani when other Governors had cast down the yolk of the Bahmani Kings and 'Barid Shahi' was established at Biara, Sultan Quli, the Governor of Telengana also proclaimed his independence and made Golconda his capital. Sultan Quli after constructing the boundary wall of the fort, the Jama Masjid (Safa Mosque), and the Royal Palace and other buildings, named this fort, as Muhammed Nagar. During Ibrahim Qutub Shah's reign the ramparts of the fort were strengthened by stone and mortor. When this impregnable stronghold of the Deccan was attacked by the Moghal forces under Prince Muhammed Azam a strong bastion called Musa Burj was erected close to the

northern boundary. The elevation of this fort is 400 ft and the circumference of the fort wall is 4 miles containing 87 semi-circular bastions, 50 to 60 ft. high. Certain blocks of granite which have been used in the wall must weigh at least a ton each, they are firmly cemented to gether and some are bound with clams. The fort contains the following 8 huge gates which are studded with sharp iron knobs, intended to prevent elephants from battering them in (1) Fatah Gate, (2) Makka Gate, (3) Patancheroo Gate, (4) Banjara Gate, (5) Jamal Gate, (6) Moti Gate, (7) Bahmani Gate, (8) New Fort Gate. At present Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 are open to the public. The uame of Fatah Gate was given by the Emperor Aurangazeb becuse through this gate the Moghal forces entered the fort. Outside the ramparts of the fort, there exists a trench 50 ft. wide aud at present the main entrance gate of the fort is Fatah Gate. Inside the gate may be seen the ruins of Royal Palace, mosques, bazars, orchards, gunpowder magazines and Madanna Temple. Cultivated fields and water tanks may also be seen within the fort wall and in times of danger the major portion of the population of the city used to be accomodated inside the fort. At present the assembly mosque, Madanna temple, Ibrahim Qutbshah mosque, the Bala Hisar and the Baradari are in the best state of preservation. On the northern outskirts of fort at a distance of about 1 1/4 mile, on the road to Sholapur, those historic hillocks may be seen, where the Camp of Aurangzeb was pitched during the last siege of Golconda, Golconda was once a famous diamond market. In old days diamonds were cut and polished here.



GOLCONDA FORT



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The tombs are situated about three furlongs north-west of the fort. These have a peculiar architectural pattern, with a dome built upon a square base, surrounded by a gallery of pointed arches. In the case of the minor tombs the gallery is single-storied but it is doubled in the larger tombs. Each large tomb has its mosque or Musalla,

1. The tomb of Quli Qutubshah I, was built in 1543 A. D.
2. The tomb of Jamshed Quli II (Near the dome of Sultan Quli I) was built in 1550 A. D.
3. The tomb of Sultan Quli Qutubshah III, is situated in the centre of the domes of Sultan Quli and Jamshed Quli.
4. The tomb of Sultan Ibrahim Qutubshah IV was built in 1580 A. D.
5. The tomb of Prince Mirza Mohammad Amin. This tomb is situated on the same terrace on which the dome of his father Sultan Ibrahim Qutubshah stands, was built in 1596 A. D.
6. The tomb of Khanun Agha, inside the dome of Sultan Mohammad Qutubshah VI, was built in 1635 A. D.
7. The tomb of Sultan Mohammad Quli Qutubshah V.
8. The tomb of Fatima Sultan. was built in 1665 A. D.
9. The Mausoleum of Sultan Mohammad VI was built in 1626 A. D.

10. The tomb of Kulthoom Begum, to the south of the dome of Sultan Mohammad Quli Qutubshah, on the western side.
11. The tomb of Shah Khundkar. Inside the dome of Sultan Mabammad Qutbshah, was bnilt in 1635 A. D.
12. The twin domes of Hakims, was built in 1651 A. D.
13. The domes of Pemmati and Taramati, was built in 1662 A. D.
14. The great mosque of the Golconda tombs was built in 1666. It is situated close to the Mousoleum of Hayat Bakhsh Begum.
15. The Mousoleum of Hayat Bakhsh Begum, was built in 1666 A. D.
16. The Mousoleum of Sultan Abdullah Qutbshah. Out side the enclosure of Golconda Tombs, was built in 1672 A. D.

The Hatyan Tree

The Hatyan Tree is a great wonder today for being still regarded a wonder as was done of old. inspite of the passage of long centuries. Aurangzeb's soldiers too took it for a great wonder. May be, it is more than 500 years old. Its trunk is 116 ft. in circumference and has a resemblance of stone better than any botanical object. It has no leaves. Any talk on one side of it is not audibie on the other. The skin of it has wrinkles similar to that of an elephant. The forks, from where branches have shot up, present a view of an elephant with his trunk raised. A hollow in the trunk is 50 sq. ft. in base.

Information for the Tourist

Transport Facilities

The main public transport in the city of Hyderabad is the bus service run by the State Road Transport Corporation which covers all important routes. A number of double decker bus are employed on the route from Charminar to Secunderabad Station while single deckers are used on all other routes.

Auto-rickshaws in a limited number operate in Hyderabad and Secunderabad; as also taxi cabs and tongas. Cycle Rickshaws provide a cheap transport facility.

The airport of Hyderabad is situated at Begumpet and affords facilities for the landing and taking off of the largest type of aeroplanes. There are regular services from here to Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Bangalore. A civilian flying club is attached to the airport.

Railways and excellent motorable roads radiate from Hyderabad and Secunderabad to all parts of the State. For those who do not hire private motor transport which can easily be found in the shape of tourist and Salloon cars, the buses of the State Transport Corporation are readily available almost at every important crossing, taking people to all places of interest.

For the reservation of Govt Buses, the Chief Inspector, City Bus Depot, Gowliguda, Hyderabad, may be contacted.

Railway Stations

Phone Nos.

1. Hyderabad (Nampally Station) B. G. 34808.
2. Hyderabad, (Kacheguda Station) M.G. 34215.
3. Secunderabad (B. G. and M. G.) 6444.
4. Begumpet (B. G.) 6619.

Local Stations

(a) Secunderabad to Nampally:-Via James Street, Husainsagar, Khairatabad and Nampally Stations,

(b) Secunderabad to Falaknuma:-Via Sitaphal Mandi, Jama Osmania, Kacheguda, Malakpet, Dabirpura, Yakutpura and Falaknuma.

Road Transport Service

City Bus Depot,

Phone No. 5158.

AIR PORT

Phone Nos.

Booking Office Indian Airlines Corporation, 34979.
Bashir Bagh Road, Hyd.

Passenger's Lounge, Begumpet, 6910.

Taxi Stands

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Khaja Motor Taxi, Nampally, Hyd. | 34070. |
| Afsar Motor Taxi, Abid Road, Hyd, | 4170. |
| D. Lekhraj Secunderabad, | 6633. |
| Jaffer Motor Taxi, Hyderabad, | 5946. |

BANKS

State Bank of Hyderabad, Gunfoundry, Hyd. 2576.

State Bank of Hyderabad, Rastrapathi Road,
Secunderabad, 6980.

State Bank of India, Sultan Bazaar, Hyd, 4102.

India Bank, Sultan Bazzar, Hyd,	4623.
Central Bank of India, Sultan Bazzar, Hyd.	4464.
Central Bank of India, Secunderabad,	6365.
Raghunathmull Bank, Abid Road, Hyd,	4040.
Raghunathmull Bank, Sec'bad,	6403.
The Punjab National Bank, Sultan Bazzar, Hyd.	4265.
The Bank of Baroda, Muzamjahi Market, Hyd.	4141.
Andhra Bank, Sultan Bazzar, Hyd,	5616.
State Bank of India, Rastrapathi Road, Sec'bad	6173
Canara Bank, Moazamjahi Market, Hyd,	5588.
Reserve Bank of India, Gunfoundry, Hyd,	34389.

Post and Telegraph Offices

General Post and Telegraph Office Abid Road, Hyd.	4438.
Jubilee Post Office, Pathargatti, Hyderabad,	4866.
Head Post Office, Secunderabad,	6683.
Telegraph Office, Secunderabad.	6333.
Postal Telegraph Office, Khairatabad, Hyd.	2303.

Hotels, Boarding and Lodidgs

1. Ritz Hotel, Hill Fort, Hyd, Phone Nos. 3278, 3279,
Telegraphic, "Ritz."
2. Rock Castle Hotel, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad,
Phone No. 2902, Telegraphic "Rock Castle."
3. Viccajee's Hotel, Abid Road, Hyderabad,
Phone No. 4642, Telegraphic "Vicco."
4. Orient Hotel, Abid Road, Hyderabad, Phone
5230, Telegraphic " — "
5. John's Hotel, Abid Road, Phone No. 35130,
Telegraphic, "Johnco."

6. New Peking Chinese Hotel, Abid Road, Hyd,
Phone No. 5957.
7. New Vasant Vihar, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad
Phone No. 5373, Telegraphic, "Vihar."
8. Neo Mysore Cafe, Station Road, Hyderabad,
Phone No. 3360, 4762, Telegraphic. MyCafe.
9. Royal Hotel, Nampally, Hyderabad, Phone
No. 34462, 34469, Telegraphic, Passenger.
10. Gopi Hotel, Saifabad, Hyderabad, Phone No. 2978,
Telegraphic, "Gopi Hotel."
11. Venkateswar Lodge, Lukdi-Ka-Pool, Hyderabad,
Phone No. 34109.
12. Taj Mahal Hotel, King Kothi Road, Hyderabad,
Phone No. 5591 5626, Telegraphic, "Courtesy."
13. New Taj Mahal Hotel, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad
Phone No. 4111, Telegraphic, "New Taj."
14. National Hotel, Afzal Gung, Hyd. Phone No. 5909
15. Montgomery's Hotel, Sec'bad, Phone No. 7398.
16. Percy's Hotel, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad,
Phone No. 6106, Telegraphic, "Percys."
17. Taj Mahal Hotel, Sarojinidevi Road, Sec'bad
Phone No. 7171, Telegraphic, "Courtesy."
18. National Lodge, Secunderabad Railway Station,
Phone No. 6815.
19. Welcome Hotel, Secunderabad Railway Station,
Phone No. 6430.

CLUBS

- Nizam Club, Saifabad, Hyderabad, Phone No. 3274
 Lady Hydari Club, Bashir Bagh, Hyd, (Ladies only)
 Ladies Recreation Club, Bogulkunta, Hyd (Ladies only)
 Boat Club, Hussain Sagar Tank, Hyderabad.
 Rotary Club, Saifabad, Hyderabad.
 Hyderabad Club, Ramkote, Hyderabad.
 Secunderabad Club, Sec., Phone No. 6153.
 New Club, Marredpalli, Secunderabad.
 Deccan Club, Sarojini Devi Road, Sec'bad, P. No. 7052.
 Ladies Recreation Club, Sec'bad. Phone No. 7360.
 Boat Club, Secunderabad.
 Shikarees, Basheer Bagh Palace, Hyd, Phone No. 3060.
 Shikar Club, Radio Mahal, Moazzamjahi Market,
 Hyderabad, Phone No. 4387.

CINEMAS

(ENGLISH)

Phone Nos.

Dreamland,	6437
Plaza Talkies, Secunderabad,	6555
Tivoli Talkies,	7373
Embassy, Hyderabad,	34800.
Light House, Hyderabad	34938

(HINDI)

Liberty Talkies, Hyderabad	2741.
Palace Talkies, ..	4939,
Zamarrud Talkies, ..	4158.

	Phone Nos.
Deepak Mahal, ..	2697.
Dilshad Talkies, ..	4750.
Ashok Talkies, ..	4792.
Prabhat Talkies, ..	34543.
Kamal Talkies. ..	5336.
Sagar Talkies, ..	4160.
Rayal Talkies, ..	4444.
State Talkies, ..	4148.
Krishna Talkies, ..	5555.
Paradies Talkies, Secunderabad	6964.
Ajanta Talkies, ..	6888.
Minerva Talkies, ..	6252.
Rajeswar Talkies, ..	6154.
Chitra Talkies. ..	6242.
Alankar Talkies, ..	6230.

Swimming Pools

Secunderabad Club Swimming Pool, Sec'bad.

New Club Swimming Pool, Marredpally, Sec'bad.

Himayat Swimming Pool, opp. Public Gardens, Hyd.

Travelling Agents

G. Raghunathmull Bank (Travel Department)
Abid Road, Hyderabad Phone 4653.

Trade Wings, Abid Road, Hyderabad P. No. 5646.

Tourist Bureau, near Health League, Sultan Bazar,
Hyderabad Phone 5453.

Information Centres

Tourist Information Bureau, Mukaramjahi Road
Hyderabad Phone 5216.

State Information Centre, Mukaramjahi Road,
Hyderabad Phone 5216.

Department of Information and Public Relations,
Mukaramjahi Road, Hyderabad Phone 5442.

United States Information Library, Mukaram-
jahi Road, Hyderabad Phone 4448.

State Library, Afzal Gung, Hyderabad Phone

Bus City Service

Bus No. 8 Charminar to Ranigung :

New bridge, Sultan Bazar, Abid Road, Station
Road, Nampally, Public Garden, Lakdi-ka-Pool, A. G.
Office, Mint, Hussain Sagar and Ranigung.

Bus No. 8-B. New Bridge to Ranigung :—

Sultag Bazar, Deepik Mahal, Musheerabad and
Ranigung.

Bus No. 7. New Bridge to Secunderabad Railway
Station :—

Sultan Bazar, Abid Road, State Bank, Fatch
Maidan, Basheer Bagh, Embassy Talkies, Hussain
Sagar, Ranigung and Secunderabad Station.

Bus No. 50. New Bridge to Secunderabad Station

Chaderghat Bridge, Kacheguda Station, Barket-
pura, Korant Hospital, Osmania University, Sitaphal
Mandi and Secunderabad Station.

Private City Bus Service

Charminar to Pahari Sharif :

Shah Ali Bunda, Lal Derwaza, Falaknuma, Barkas and Pahari Sharif.

New Bridge to Sarunagar :

Darus-Shafa, Dabirpura, Chanchelguda, Raymond's Tomb and Sarunagar.

New Bridge to Golconda Fort :

Old Bridge, Karawan, Golconda Fort and Tombs.

Shopping Centres

Hyderabad Abid Road, Sultan Bazar, Siddiambar Bazar, Pathergatti, Lad Bazar.

Secunderabad :

Mahatma Gandhi Road, Rashtrapati Road.

Picnic Spots

Osmansagar :

For reserving the Guest House, kindly contact Superintending Engineer, Headquarters Circle, Somajiguda, Hyderabad Phone No. 2871.

Himayatsagar :

For reserving the Guest House, kindly contact Executive Engineer, Water works, Goshamahahal, Hyderabad Phone No. 4184.

Kidwai Cottage (Near Himayatsagar) for reservation write to the Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad Phone No. 3356.

Mir Alam Tank

For reserving the Dak Bungalow, kindly contact Executive Engineer, water works Goshamahahal Hyderabad, Phone No. 4184.

For reserving the Salar Jung Guest House, kindly contact Secretary. Salar Jung Estate Committee, Phone No. 4024.

Umda Sagar

For reserving of the Guest House, kindly contact Basheer Bagh office, Hyderabad Phone. No. 3060.

Hospitals

Osmānia Hospital Afzalgunj	Phone No. 4052
Unani Hospital Charminar	Phone No. 5377
Sarojeni Devi Hospital F stslanser	Phone No. 2424
Nilofer Hospital Red Hills	Phone No. 2249
Koranti Hospital Addikmet	Phone No. 3631
K. E. M. Hospital Secunderabad	Phone No. 6387

COLLEGES

Unani Medical College Charminar Hyd.	
Ayurdic College Charminar Hyd	
Osmania Medical College Afzalgunj Hyd.	
City College Hyd.	Phone No. 5182
Women's College Hyd.	Phone No. 5169
Nizam College Hyd.	Phone No. 34231
Chaderghat College Hyd.	Phone No. 4658
Saifabad College, Hyderabad	Phone No. 3304
Evining College, Hyderabad	Phone No. 35019
Engineer College, (University) Hyderabad	Phone No. 35017
Art College (University) Hyderabad	Phone No. 6169
Science College (University) Hyderabad	Phone No. 6169
Mahboob College Secunderabad	Phone No. 74418.
Evining College Secunderabad	
Gandhi Medical College Hyderabad	
Law College, Abid Road, Hyderabad	Phone No. 4962

MAIN OFFICES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Agriculture Department | 27. State Broadcasting Dept. |
| 2. Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department. | 28. Transport Department |
| 3. Chief Electrical Inspectorate. | 29. Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments (Administrative) Department |
| 4. Commercial Taxes Dept. | 30. Government Press—Govt. Central Press, Hyderabad. |
| 5. Chief Engineer (Local Administration and Public Health) | Government Press, Kurnool. |
| 6. Co-operative Department. | 31. Office of the Translator to Government |
| 7. Dept. of Certified Schools. | 32. Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations |
| 8. Education Department. | 33. Office of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission |
| 9. Electricity Department | 34. Andhra Pradesh Legislature Secretariat |
| 10. Excise Dept. (Prohibition) | 35. Government House Dept. |
| 11. Forest Department | 36. Bureau of Economics and Statistics |
| 12. Highways Department | 37. Engineering Research Dept |
| 13. Industries and Commerce Department | 38. Office of the Director, Central Records |
| 14. Jail Department | 39. Department of Archaeology |
| 15. Labour, Factories and Boiler Department | 40. Indian Medicine Department |
| 16. Local Administration Dept. | 41. Tribal Welfare Department |
| 17. Local Fund Audit Dept. | 42. Social Welfare Department |
| 18. Medical Department | 43. National Employment Service |
| 19. Police Department | 44. Government Stationery Department, Begumpet |
| 20. Port Department | |
| 21. Public Health Department | |
| 22. Public Works Department | |
| 23. Registration Department | |
| 24. Revenue Department | |
| 25. Sanitary Engineering Dept. | |
| 26. Survey Department | |

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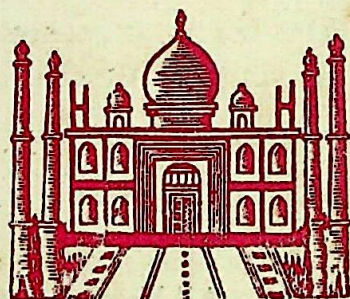
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